

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

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No. 32



Apiary of J. L. Patterson, of Augusta, Ga.
(See page 686)



American Bee Journal



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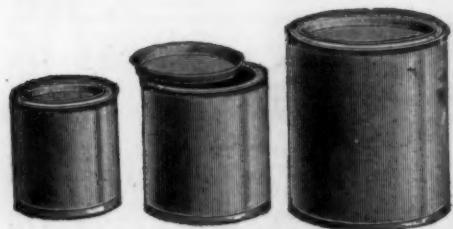
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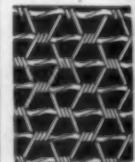
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There seems to be an increasing demand for a cheap tumbler to put up a half-pound of honey to retail at 10 cents. We have secured a stock of such tumblers at a price which enables us to offer them at \$4 per barrel of 24 dozen. This is less than 1½¢ apiece. For less than barrel lots we cannot repack them for less than 25¢ a dozen; or we will put them up 4 dozen to the case with partitions ready to reship when filled, at \$1 a case; 10 case lots at 95¢.

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Size.	Doz.	6 doz.	12 doz.
Pint.....	.52	\$3.00	\$5.75
Quart.....	.55	3.10	6.00
½-gallon.....	.75	4.10	8.00

Triumph Wrench for Mason Caps, 15¢ each; by mail, 20¢. Ball's Waxed Rings, better than rubbers, 5¢ dozen; postage, 3¢.

NO. 25 GLASS JAR

(Holding one pound of Honey.)

We have sold this jar for years, and in larger quantities than any other honey-package we ever handled. It has opal cap with rubber ring and tin screw-rim. Put up in re-shipping cases of 2 dozen each, as shown. Prices same as the Simplex Jars given below.



THE SIMPLEX JAR

The handsomest glass package on the market. It's a package you need not be ashamed of, and will find its way beside the finest of the grocery shelves. Create a demand for your honey.

This is a new jar with glass screw-top and rubber gasket fitted to the taper screw on jar, which seals absolutely air-tight. Put up in re-shipping cases of 2 dozen jars each, with corrugated protectors.

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 9, 1906

Vol. XLVI—No. 32



Requeening Colonies

Here are two paragraphs from an article written by T. Maguire, in the Irish Bee Journal:

"Experienced bee-keepers know the importance of requeening their colonies every year; from observation and practise, and probably also from occasional failure and loss, they know the difference in result between the work of a young queen and that of an old one. But, although the matter is strongly urged in bee-guides and bee-journals, few amateurs seem to have grasped the full significance of having, every season, a young queen of the previous year's rearing, to head each colony.

"Whilst the old, barbarous methods of smothering in skeps was cruel and wasteful, it had at least the merit that the young queen was generally saved. Under the rapidly spreading modern system, which aims at reducing swarming, there is no automatic renewal of queens—quite the reverse. What is the amateur, then, to do?"

When so well-conducted a journal as the Irish Bee Journal admits without comment such statements, it seems to show that misleading views are more or less prevalent. The novice is practically told that all successful bee-keepers destroy each queen when it becomes a year old. That is far from being true in this country, and it is likely no more true in Ireland. Is it true that "bee-guides and bee-journals strongly urge that a young queen of the previous year's rearing shall head each colony?" It would be more satisfactory if the writer had given the page in two or more of the bee-guides where such urging might be found.

The idea that there is automatic renewal of queens where natural swarming is allowed, and none otherwise, is about as far from the truth as it can be; and yet it is an error into which the novice is likely to fall. The novice should distinctly understand that natural

swarming does nothing toward renewing or superseding a queen, and that there is just as good a chance for the renewal of a queen if a colony never swarms. "But," the novice asks, "when a colony swarms, doesn't a young queen take the place of the mother?" Strictly speaking, no; for the mother's place is now with the swarm, and she takes her age with her when she swarms, and needs superseding just as much as if she had not swarmed. Swarming does not change the age of the old queen; after the swarming she must be superseded; and she can and will be superseded just as well, and just as surely, without any swarming as with it.

Interloping Virgin Queens

A controversy is on in Gleanings between Editor Root and Dr. Miller as to what happens when a strange virgin enters a hive with a laying queen. Editor Root, with Mr. Wardell, the Roots' queen-rearer, as authority, claims that the virgin almost invariably displaces the old queen; Dr. Miller says his observation is exactly the opposite. It would be interesting to know what is the general law among bees in this regard.

Value of Spring Feeding of Bees

Frequent emphasis has been placed in this Journal upon the danger of harm from allowing stores to become scanty in spring. Even though it be a long time till next spring, it may be well to quote from Gleanings the following testimony of J. E. Crane:

I remember some 30 years ago, before I had learned the value of early brood-rearing or the art of securing a strong colony in time to gather the crop of honey as soon as it appeared, nearly all my colonies were short of stores, while many of them were weak in

numbers also. I thought that the strong colonies could take care of themselves, but the weak ones I must feed. I fed them, but left the strong ones to shirk for their feed. When clover came into bloom I found those that were strong early were almost without brood, and fast getting weak, while those that were weakest in early spring were my best colonies, and gave me very much the most surplus honey. Had I been a stranger to the resources of our section I might have thought we were overstocked. I believe that by judicious feeding when flowers yield little honey, the number of colonies in any given section may be very largely increased—I think it safe to say doubled, without any danger of overstocking.

What Is Honey-Dew?

So long as there is any uncertainty or difference of opinion among bee-keepers upon this question, it is not strange that others should lack entire information, but it is unfortunate that reputable periodicals are so much given, when any question of interest to bee-keepers is involved, to making statements that they do not know to be true. The following paragraph from *Successful Farming* is a case in point:

"Honey-dew is the secretion of plant-lice and scale insects. They send this substance out in a spray over the leaves of trees and the bees gather the stuff. It is unfit for sale, and should never be sold or bought, though some bee-keepers are ignorant or mean enough to sell honey-dew."

The definition of honey-dew is right so far as it goes. But the term "honey-dew" includes also secretions from plants with which insects have nothing to do. Even if the term be used in the restricted sense in which it is given in the paragraph quoted, it is not entitled to the severe judgment pronounced upon it. There is honey-dew and honey-dew, as there is honey and honey. Prof. Cook, who has given special attention to the matter, says: "Much aphid honey-dew is deliciously wholesome, and the honey from it is superior."

There is honey-dew that is unfit for the table, and that can be said of honey-dew in general; some of it is unfit for winter food for bees. But there is also honey unfit for the table, and no bee-keeper need be "ignorant or mean enough" to sell such honey as a table luxury. But to call a bee-keeper either ignorant or mean who should sell honey-dew that is "deliciously wholesome,"

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in the form of honey that is "superior," is hardly warranted.

Picking Up Spilled Nails

Bee-keepers, perhaps more than others,

spill nails in the grass, and if they are small nails they hardly pay for the trouble of getting them out of the dirt and grass. J. A. Green, in *Gleanings*, gives the bright suggestion to pick them up with a magnet. That's a "Green" idea in only one way.

years. On account of that all the bee-keepers in the South, where they have vetch, ought not to complain about not having any honey this year. Those who don't get honey are lazy bee-keepers that don't look after their bees. The trouble is they don't take enough interest in them, nor do they read the *American Bee Journal*. If they followed its teachings they would have success. I think it is a great bee-paper. J. L. PATTERSON.

On July 2, 1906, we received the following from Mr. Patterson:

From the first hive on the top row I have taken 73 pounds of the finest honey I ever ate. I get 12½ cents a pound for it. I will get later, when I take off honey again, 127 pounds all together from this same colony. Every one to whom I have sold honey say that my bees produce the best honey they have ever eaten. I helped 2 other bee-keepers take off their honey, and it is not as good as mine. Probably the *American Bee Journal* helps me produce better honey. The Journal is the only friend that I have had since I started keeping bees. J. L. PATTERSON.

We should be pleased to learn more about vetch as a honey-plant. It would be interesting to know how far north it will grow successfully and produce honey.

While we appreciate very greatly the high estimate Mr. Patterson puts on the *American Bee Journal* as an aid to bee-keeping, of course all will understand that reading the Journal *alone* would not produce any honey. Undoubtedly, however, it is a great help to those who will read the experiences of others that are published from time to time, and also the explicit directions that are often given for almost every detail in the management of bees. Every bee-keeper who would succeed should have one or more of the standard bee-books in addition to the *American Bee Journal*, as there are many fundamental principles and facts that can not be re-stated in every issue of the Journal. It pays to invest in information concerning any line of work in which any one expects to succeed. In other words, it does not pay to "go it blind" in anything. The greater the familiarity with the experiences of others who have succeeded with bees, the less the need of spending time in experiments that will be ultimately unsuccessful. The most rapid success in any business is attained by knowing the pitfalls into which others have stepped, and thus being able to avoid similar failures and mistakes. The *American Bee Journal*, in connection with one of the best bee-books, will help greatly in revealing the shortest route to success with bees, we believe.

The **Golden Wedding** of Mr. and Mrs. E. France, of Platteville, Wis., was celebrated on July 23, 1906. They were early settlers in that part of Wisconsin, having to go over 200 miles by stage to reach their new home. They came from New York State. In the spring of 1862, Mr. France, with his only child, N. E. France, located in Platteville. An interesting account of the golden wedding celebration appears in the *Platteville Journal* for July 25. Although past 82 years, Mr. France is still interested in fruit and bees. Alton Finney was the only person, aside from Mr. and Mrs. France, who attended both weddings. Valuable presents were received by Mr. and Mrs. France. We wish to add our congratulations to those of others, and trust that Mr. and Mrs. France may enjoy yet many years of wedded bliss.



Dr. E. F. Phillips, Acting in Charge of Apiculture in the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, called on us last week when on his way back from California, where he had been in the interest of aparian work. In a short time we will be able to announce a bulletin on the diseases of bees, being the results of investigations and experiments conducted by experts of the Department of Agriculture. It is a great pleasure to meet a man like Dr. Phillips, who seems to know what he is in this world for, and also why he is employed by the Government in the interest of bee-keeping. He is both energetic and affable, and will make friends wherever he goes. If given the opportunity, he certainly will give a good account of himself in the line of work he has undertaken, and deserves the hearty support and encouragement of bee-keepers everywhere.

Messrs. Hildreth & Segelken, honey-dealers in New York City, wrote us as follows July 25:

"As to the honey crop this season, the reports we have received thus far are very conflicting. In some sections they are having more than last year, and in others not so much. We refer principally to New York State and Vermont. We should think that the whole crop will be about the same as last year. The Western States, we understand, will have a very short crop, as well as California, and the prices on extracted honey have already advanced quite a little."

A Triple Wedding — Golden, China, and Original — occurred July 15 in Grand Island, Nebr. It was the celebration of the golden wedding (50th) of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stolley; their daughter, Mrs. Leonardt (her 20th); and another daughter's real wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Stolley are old residents of Grand Island, and have aided in the up-building and development of that locality from its first settlement, having transformed out of a wilderness one of the prettiest spots in central Nebraska. Mrs. Leonardt lives in Texas, and surprised her parents by arriving in time to attend their golden wedding anniversary. Miss Olga, another daughter of Wm. Stolley, was married in the evening of the same day. The local newspaper says it was the most enthusiastic celebration held for many a day — one which will remain fresh in the memory of all who were so fortunate as to be present. As an evidence of the esteem in which Mr.

and Mrs. Stolley are held, many letters and telegrams of congratulations were received, even a cablegram from Norway. Many beautiful wedding gifts were displayed. Mr. Stolley is one of the leading bee-keepers of Nebraska, and is well known to our older readers. They were married 50 years ago at Davenport, Iowa, and have had 10 children, all of whom are living except one. We heartily congratulate all three of the couples participating in the celebration. And may both Mr. and Mrs. Stolley live yet many happy years, and never grow old.

The Apiary of J. L. Patterson is shown on the first page this week. When sending the picture, on April 25, 1906, Mr. P. wrote as follows:

I send a picture of 20 up-to-date 10-frame hives and 1 "gum" hive. One went off after alighting on the top of a tree. A good deal of my time is occupied with delivering mail. If I had more time I could make a better showing. I do all the bee-work myself.

Vetch has been in bloom for the past 4 weeks, and the bees have plenty to work on. The large tree and the 2 small ones back of the hives shown in the picture are persimmon trees. I planted the seed of the large tree, and the small ones came up from self-seeding. They will be in bloom inside of 10 days. They are the persimmons that grow outside of town in the country, and are very sweet. The house shown in the back of the picture is next door to me. Our residence is in front, and is not shown.

The gum-hive colony has 11 combs in it. A swarm settled in a street-car 3 miles away from Augusta. It came in on the car and scared several passengers, the conductor and motorman from the car, and then swarmed on top of a high monument in Augusta. It came down later and was caught by the next-door neighbor who sold the bees to me for 75 cents. This colony has given me from 13 to 18 swarms. It turns out 8 swarms every spring. A majority of them produce a good deal of honey.

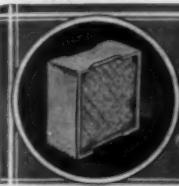
The bees were hard at work on vetch when this picture was taken. There is over 1000 acres of it within a radius of 2 miles of my bees, and it is in bloom now.

J. L. PATTERSON.

On May 7, 1906, Mr. Patterson wrote us as follows:

The bees are at their best, having stopped swarming. The different bee-keepers around here have taken off sealed honey already. Most of my hives have on 2 supers, each containing 27 pounds. The bees have been building comb for the past 2 weeks. One of my colonies now has 54 pounds already sealed.

This year's vetch crop is the best in 12



Contributed Articles

Wintering Bees—Plenty of Well-Ripened Stores the Essential Point

BY GRANT STANLEY

IT may seem a little premature to bring up, at this time, the matter of plenty of well-sealed stores for bees in winter. But I believe that just now is the proper time to discuss it. If we wait until frost has cut off every vestige of bloom it is entirely too late to say much about it, as by this time cool weather is in evidence and robbing will be started with a very small amount of tampering with the bees unless great care is exercised. It is of as much importance that we look into the question of well-sealed stores for winter somewhat in advance of their needs, as it is for the householder to see that he has sufficient fuel provided for the winter, and as honey is "fuel" to bees during their winter's repose, and as many bee-keepers purchase their fuel with the proceeds from the bees, is it not equally important with our bees? We would not think much of a man who would not supply fuel somewhat in advance of his needs, and yet when it comes to the wintering of our bees the matter takes on an entirely different attitude with too many bee-keepers. It is a poor way of living, either with man or bees, to live "from hand to mouth."

The fall of the year is the "harvest time" in which all humanity "lay in" for the coming year, and it is just when the bees should have a good portion of what they have struggled hard to bring home. It has been the opinion of the writer that more bees perish from the rigors of winter from an insufficient quantity of well-sealed stores, than from other causes combined, even including the dreaded diseases of black and foul brood; and the sulphur pit may also be included. If we will but watch the bee-papers closely each spring, we will be surprised at the vast number of colonies that "go over" on account of a scant supply of stores; and then when we take into consideration that only about one bee-keeper in ten reads the papers in this country, how many hundreds of colonies perish, the reports of which never reach the press. This and other causes have led me to write thus early in an effort to awaken an interest.

There is a large class of bee-keepers who will not feed their bees in the fall, even if they know they have an insufficient supply for the winter, preferring to trust, as some men do in all business, to "luck," and the chances of a moderate winter with occasional days sufficiently warm for inspection. If the winter in this case turns out severe, and the bees run out of stores and die, it is of course termed "bad luck." Such bee-keepers as this would benefit the industry and themselves far more if they would stay out of it.

He is also not much of a bee-keeper who will have his bees toil all summer, and then in his greed for gain take honey from them so close in the fall that they have an insufficient amount for winter. But there is a class of bee-keepers that desire to have their bees so well supplied with stores at the approach of winter that no uneasiness need be felt until warm weather has arrived the following spring—in fact, so well supplied that he need not "jockey" his bees in spring with daily applications of syrup to get them up for the honey-flow. To tamper with bees early in spring results in far more harm than good.

I have put a great deal of thought into this subject, as I want my bees to have plenty of well-ripened stores of the same quality I take myself. With the invention of the modern hive, some of them with shallow brood-chambers, compels the bees to store all honey gathered above the frames, or in the sections, and this is just where we want it during all the honey-flow; but if the sections are allowed to remain on the hives until frost, there is sure to be a small amount of honey stored in the brood-chamber for winter—possibly an inch or two below the top-bars. I use these shallow frames, for I believe they possess many points of merit not found in other frames; but the question of such colonies having plenty of well-sealed stores at the approach of winter, and not feed

them, caused me no small thought, as feeding is a mussy job, to make the best of it, and always attended with more or less risk. I would discourage it as far as possible, especially with the beginner; yet I would far sooner feed the bees than take any chance whatever on the bees not having plenty of stores. But where plenty of stores can be secured from the fall bloom, and as this fall honey is dark and not nearly as salable as light honey, yet equally good for wintering, I doubt if it will pay to take such stores from the bees, buy sugar, and take the risk and labor necessary to feed them.

The fall of 1905 I removed all supers containing sections, just 7 days before the first frost, compelling the bees to store every drop of honey gathered in the brood-chambers, and I was surprised at the results. So, last fall, I removed the supers on the same date, but as we did not have our first frost so early, they certainly gathered a rich "larder." I had nothing to fear or worry about my bees running short of stores, and more than this, they began brood-rearing last spring with a vim that was little short of marvelous.

Right here let me say, that it is well to remember that bees breed only according to the amount of stores in sight. I did not disturb these bees until warm weather arrived, and when I opened the hives they were fairly boiling over with bees, with new, white wax at the tops of the frames, and plenty of sealed stores in sight. I had sections sealed during apple-bloom the past spring, something I never had before.

Now, in conclusion, I want to say this: Formerly I had about an inch, or an inch and a half, of honey sealed in the tops of the frames for winter, where last fall the hives, when being raised to estimate their weight, seemed like lifting an immense stone. I suppose each hive contained 50 or 60 pounds of honey, all sealed and compactly arranged in the shallow brood-frames.

By all means, see that your bees have plenty of well-sealed stores at the approach of winter; pack them well with good, porous material, and let them alone until warm weather arrives, and when you open the hives in spring you will readily admit that it pays, and pays well. These colonies will come out ahead in spring, and be ahead all through the season.



Moving an Apiary 10 Miles by Wagon

BY G. W. M'GUIRE

TO move an entire apiary this distance is quite an undertaking, and the success of the venture largely depends upon care and judgment. Being pushed with other matters, this move was postponed until late. May 13, and 14, the bees were breeding rapidly, and the weather was warm.

Now for preparation: A strong spring-wagon was selected of not less than 3,000 pounds capacity, and across the bed were placed 2x4 scantlings, just far enough apart for the ends of the hive to rest on each piece. Five hives will go in the first row across the wagon, and there will be 5 rows. Now, these are fastened on with strong rope run around this rigging and securely tied to the wagon.

Then an upper set of scantlings are laid on top of the first row of hives, and upon this is placed a second layer of hives. This is again securely fastened with rope and short pieces of lath tacked vertically at the sides and ends to prevent slipping of the hives.

As the preparation is for 50 colonies per load, I want 50 notched sticks to slip over the frame bottom-bars, cut on a slant to fit the Simplicity bevel; and 100 thin strips to tack on top of the frames, 2 to each hive—at each end. Now the frames can't shuffle. Then I want 50 screens of wire-cloth cut 2 inches larger in width and length, so as to lap up an inch on the sides and ends of the hive. This is to be fastened by nailing a thin strip of wood over this into the hive. Many bees are out. It is sunny, and fruit-bloom is at its best. I nail up three sides and leave the front open until dark, when this is cautiously tacked up, and closed. You see the bottom-boards are left off and this screen takes its place.

I leave the hive-covers on, invariably, and don't fasten them with nails. I take a small rope and tie around each end of the hive and then draw the rope, each strand, as near together as you can, making them tight. They should kink like a fiddle-string when flipped with your thumb. You would think they would slip back, but not so.

Well done, the load of 50 hives is ready; the horses are hitched up; a bag of smoker-fuel is thrown on, and the



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smoker is in full blast; veil in the side-pocket, and a butcher-knife in the hip-pocket. My, what a load! Looks like the stage in antebellum days.

As I go with this historic cargo I meet inquisitive men, anxious boys, and fair lassies, looking on from high windows and vined verandas. The gentle zephyrs of the south wind were playing over thousands of acres of apple and

pear in their robes of bloom. So the load was delivered without a mishap, and the hives placed upon the stands. But, oh, my! how these bees do sting after being released!

In less than an hour they were carrying in pollen freely. Two days later, when I returned with another load, the first were fairly crowding their queens with new honey.

Hudson, N. Y.



Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Requeening—Alfalfa—Selling Honey —Ordinance Against Bees—Bees and Grapes

How often do you advise requeening? Where is a good place to get a queen? I sent away and got the only one I ever bought, and I think a place near home would be better. I don't suppose you recommend a firm or name in your answers. I suppose I should have said, What is the best way to obtain a good queen? Do you advise a beginner to rear his own queens for requeening? It seems to me to be a branch by itself, and would cost more than to buy queens. How much should one pay for a good queen, not a breeding queen?

How do your bees work on alfalfa? I planted some and it is blossoming now, but I don't see bee in the whole patch. I do not know whether they don't work as well on alfalfa, or whether there is no nectar on account of the cold and wet. The white clover has blossomed profusely for nearly 3 weeks, but the bees prefer to work on raspberry bloom, and I hardly saw a bee on the clover. It is the worst bee-weather ever.

All my former customers are clamoring for "some new honey." Folks who do not handle bees imagine the bees "make" honey. I have never had a bit of trouble disposing of my honey. In fact, I could sell 4 times as much as I have, and I have to put what I want for my own use out of sight or it would all be sold away from me. I sell it right from the house. I have scales and change-box, and weigh the honey right before my customer. I expect to be honest by them, and expect them to do the same by me. I never have any complaints, as I make sure everything is perfect about the honey when I sell it.

Last spring an alderman in the council put in a bill to prohibit the keeping of bees inside the city limits, but it didn't even come up to be voted on. I am told that nearly every spring some one tries to get such a bill through, but always fails. I would feel sorry to have to give up my bees just as I am beginning to understand them.

Is it a fact that bees sting and ruin grapes if there is no other substance for them? I have read in the Bee Journal that they do not sting fruit, but will gather on the fruit previously bruised by birds. A lady in this city, who has quite a large vineyard, says that since a man moved near them who keeps bees, all their grapes are spoiled by the bees. Previous to his coming they always had fine grapes. She says the grapes are always full of bees, and she knows it is "them bees."

(MISS) ELSIE A. CUTTER.
Grand Rapids, Mich., June 22.

Some advise requeening every year; some every 2 years; and many leave

the matter of superseding to the bees. So good a bee-keeper as Mr. Doolittle belongs to the latter class, and that is the practise in this locality. If a queen is doing good work, she is not "Oslerized" on account of age. If her work is poor, or her bees objectionable in any way, off comes her head at the first convenient opportunity. The bees generally attend to the matter of superseding as soon as it is advisable.

After a little experience, you will probably find that requeening is a much simpler matter than you suppose. Mr. M. A. Gill, a very successful honey-producer, buys queens by the hundred every year; but nearly all honey-producers rear their own queens, or leave it to the bees. Just exactly how it is done here is given in detail in "Forty Years Among the Bees," and it would be hard to find a simpler or a better plan.

For the sake of getting in fresh blood, especially if you can get better blood, a new queen should occasionally be obtained from a reliable source. The shorter the distance a queen travels in the mail the better, and yet, a queen will make a long journey in safety. An untested queen will cost about a dollar, and nine times out of ten will be as good as a tested one.

Our bees don't work on alfalfa. There is no alfalfa to speak of near us. There is a field of it about 6 miles away; but the few times we have passed it when in bloom, not a bee was to be seen upon it. With the usual optimism of bee-keepers, we are hoping that when alfalfa becomes more fully established here it may prove as good a honey-plant as it is west of the Mississippi.

I am just a little afraid your white clover this year may turn out like ours—blossoms enough, but bees getting nothing from it.

Don't worry lest the city council pass an ordinance against bee-keeping in the city. It wouldn't stand. But if you are not already a member of the National Bee-Keepers' Association it will be wise for you to join it, and then if such an ordinance should be passed you will have help to fight it. In the

meantime, of course, you are no doubt looking out to keep your bees where they are not likely to molest people on the streets.

If you can do so, get that lady who has the vineyard to come to your place with some grapes, and place at the entrance of one or more hives a cluster of perfectly sound grapes, and also a cluster of punctured grapes. She will then see with her own eyes that a bee never disturbs a sound grape—only sucking the juices from those previously punctured. Some intelligent grape-raisers in your State have said they are glad to have the bees clean up the injured grapes, as the dry skins are preferable to the soured pulp.

Feeding Sugar Syrup Made in a Bread-Mixer

I see some woman (page 163), signing "Colorado," has had many troubles with her bees. I make no suggestions as to remedies; but one thing she did that was ruinous to bees, and most people of ordinary common sense would see it, only they are rushing things so much that they have not time to think. When she mixed that syrup so "beautifully" in the bread-mixer, she would be almost certain to start fermentation in every colony that would feed on it. She would not be allowed to feed it to mine for their full value. I would rather she fed them strychnine. Not one person in a hundred would be likely to have the bread machine so sterilized as to have it fit for such a purpose.

X. Y. Z.

Now that's just like a man, isn't it? To leave a bread-mixer without cleaning it out thoroughly after using it. Bless your heart, the sisters don't do that way; after the utensil is used they put it through such a course of treatment that it is thoroughly sterilized—they don't call it that; they just say it's "clean." I wouldn't be afraid to eat bread mixed by the Colorado sister—would rather like the chance—and I'm sure I shouldn't want to if she mixed it in a dirty dish.

But, really, is it possible that even if a lot of dough were left in the bread-mixer, allowing it to be stirred into the feed, that any serious results would follow, unless such feed were given rapidly very late in the season? Mind you, no assertion is made that such a course would not be hurtful, only the question is an open one until some proof is offered. The little chemists have a way of stopping fermentation, and in the spring it has been considered safe to feed almost anything with sweet enough in it to be acceptable to them.

At any rate, we may thank the brother for calling attention to the matter, and still more if he will give some positive proof of the harm or harmlessness of mixing the feed in a dish not thoroughly sterilized.

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Conducted by MORLEY PETTIT, Villa Nova, Ont.

Systematic Requeening

J. L. Byer, in the June Canadian Bee Journal, is agitated over the same question that has troubled me the last few years—the matter of replacing failing queens:

After clipping queens and generally overhauling all colonies, I find by actual count that out of 270 odd colonies just 34 are either queenless or had drone-layers. Of these 34 I happen to know that 32 gave good service last season. Of the remaining 2, one was poor last season, and the other was bought from a dealer last September. This spring she was a drone-layer. Last spring my loss by the same causes was about 10 percent. Of course, it should be borne in mind that I have had practically no swarming during the past two seasons.

It certainly appears quite plausible to assume that if those 34 colonies had *young queens* at their head this spring, they would be a much better-paying proposition than is the case in their present condition.

Each spring I find every queen, and note on the back of the hive her age. If her wings are entire she is marked "one year," as having gone through at least a part of the previous season. As a rule, she goes through that second season and does well, but when she

comes to the following spring to be marked "2 years," she may do well that third season or she may not. I believe the wisest plan is to replace her as soon as possible with a *home-grown* queen reared in a good nucleus from a cell that has been capped in a colony preparing to swarm.

My system involves a weekly inspection of every brood-chamber. Occasionally I find nice capped cells. Here is the time to make nuclei—one for every cell. No doubt it would pay to rear queens earlier scientifically, but it means more work and attention when one is busy with out-yards. These nuclei, in a good flow, will look after themselves, and the queen, when fertilized, is ready to be used where needed. Occasionally also we find a failing queen—catch a glimpse of her as she goes around the corner of a comb, follow her around and kill her. Immediately a nucleus with a laying queen is united with this colony.

Short Honey Crop—Swarming

The honey crop with me is almost a total failure. One time I did not think we would have enough for our own use, but on looking

among the bees I find that some of them will have 20 or 25 pounds of honey in their supers. I do not know what the quality will be like—as a rule, small quantity, poor honey. We have no basswood here, so when the clover is done the season is over with us.

I am at a loss to know what to do when a swarm comes off (about one-third of mine have swarmed out of 150). I have been either doubling them up or returning them to the parent hive. I wish you would be kind enough to let me know what you would do in a like case.

It is rain, rain, here nearly every day. Just now we had a heavy rain; same yesterday, and so it has been all summer, with the exception of a few days.

I was talking with Mr. Byer yesterday; he is in the same way—no honey of any consequence. My bees were never in better shape than they were last spring, and they are very strong now, sending off large swarms.

We had a violent hail-storm about the beginning of clover blossom. I think I am safe in putting the loss of my bees into "bushels," as they had been hanging out on two-thirds or more of the hives; that cleaned them up for 2 weeks.

J. F. D.

York Co., Ont.

In the first place, it is not necessary to have natural swarms. But if you do not care to adopt some non-swarming method you would better hive the swarm on the old stand, setting the parent hive to one side. Give the supers to the swarm. In a week remove it to the other side of the swarm to weaken it by loss of flying bees that will go to the swarm. This will likely prevent after-swarming.

In a couple of weeks more the parent hive will likely have a young queen laying nicely. Now hunt out and kill the old queen in the swarm, and unite by setting the parent hive on the swarm—super style. The next week, when the bees have become thoroughly acquainted, get the best combs of brood, honey and pollen into the brood-chamber with the queen, and the work is done.

one—and almost *never* see one then. Virgin queens are quite frequently seen; they keep such an everlasting tearing around. Page 525.

BIG TEXAS BEE COUNTY.

So one county of Texas has 17,500 colonies of bees. Ohio, with the same in each county, should have 1,400,000. Page 525.

TASTE OF GOLDEN WILLOW HONEY.

Thanks to Doolittle for the information that the honey of the golden willow is not bitter, but a nice article. I credit my early spring honey to pussy willow (poplars helping before they died off so), and it is too bitter for human eating. Probably excellent, very excellent, as a bees' spring medicine. Page 526.

CAUSE OF FOUL BROOD—SIZE OF BEE'S EGG —PROPER DISINFECTANT FOR TOOLS AND HANDS.

I believe it has been claimed that *Bacillus alvei* is not the cause of foul brood. Rather rank claim—but I guess we should be driven to embrace it heartily if the Cheshire doctrine that honey can not carry the infection was about to be forced upon us. That is, if *Bacillus alvei* is practically never in the honey then something else which is in the honey is the infecting cause. But Cheshire's facts would better be respected—say 5 bacilli swimming lazily along an ovarian tube, and counted 9 in a half-developed egg. A virulence that causes larvae to die very young seems best accounted for by the theory of infected eggs. But 3 days is a great length of time in the



The "Old Reliable" as seen through New and Unreliable Glasses,
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B. Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

MASCULINE PRONOUNS ONLY FOR DRONES.

Let me inquire why sauce for goose should not be sauce for gander. Won't let me use masculine pronouns anent the gentle bee (have tried it often), but, lo, in Morley Pettit's column, page 524, "bee....knocked off *his* feet by the field-gang." Canadian bees must be less persistently feminine than ours. —[Guess that's "one on us," unless it was a "loafer" drone that was "knocked off *his* feet!" And that was not the meaning, of course.—EDITOR.]

ODOR OF WILD GRAPE BLOOM.

Yes, Sister Wilson, the odor of the grape in bloom is one of the most subtle, delicate, penetrating, and, to those that like it, one of

the most delightful of perfumes. Many admire it and can not find out where it comes from. Nice to have wire fence covered with grapes. Horses can see the fence then before they run into it and wound themselves. But the wild grape on the young trees of your forestry plot is a destroying nuisance. Page 524.

SEEING QUEENS AT SWARMING-TIME.

Scholl quotes the Texas beginner who wants to see the queen when he hives the bees, but does not mention the somewhat singular fact that thus transpires. Very few brethren have hived as many swarms as I have (not sure that any one has), and in my experience I find I rather rarely see a fertile queen while hiving. Sometimes I take pains to try to see

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development of bacilli—would not all infected eggs be killed before hatching by the swarm of inbred bacilli, and only non-infected ones be left to hatch?

Valuable items. Size of bee's egg—1-14 inch long and 1-70 inch in cross-diameter. Correct strength of the violent poison corrosive sublimate— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to a gallon of water. This to use on tools and hands. Page 528.

BABY NUCLEI AND QUEEN-REARING.

Most gladly will I hold Henry Alley's bonnet while he makes kindling wood, both literally and figuratively, of E. L. Pratt's baby nuclei. Still Satan should have all the dues the truth will allow him—and one point Mr. Alley does not cover. *Why* do the bees of weak nuclei ball queens returning from the mating flight? I take it that it's because they are overworked at feeding brood. Disgusted at every prospect of fertility—which would normally be attractive. "No more babies for Josie—not if she knows herself." Now brand-new and broodless bees have not had a chance to get in this frame of mind. The recent kink of using very few bees, using them but once and throwing them away, has at

least a rationale why they might be expected *not* to persecute their queens. The gist of the article is that in the experience of Henry Alley (and who has longer or broader?), nuclei much larger than the "babies" are pretty sure to ball their returning queens whenever they are allowed to get weak. The inference that weaker nuclei must be worse in this respect seems a very natural inference. Page 531.

WRITING FOR COMMON FOLKS—LOP-SIDED FLOWERS ARE NECTAR-YIELDERS.

Here's a club for Prof. Cook for saying "conterminous" when writing for common folks. Most bee folks are not even botanists; and the words necessary to botanical information are enough of a trial without selecting those needlessly puzzling. Say, rather, that the pollen and the stigma of the same flower are not ready to act at the same time.

But splendidly convenient is the rule that he gives that lop-sided flowers always yield nectar. Never thought of it before. Even if it should turn out to have some exceptions, its manifest correctness in the main makes it valuable. Page 530.

pile, bee-tight at the bottom, and over the top spread a sheet or other covering that is bee-tight, but will let the light through. From time to time lift off the sheet and let the bees that are above escape, and in the course of a few hours all ought to be out. Whatever way you do, it is well to smoke down a good part of the bees before removing the super; but don't be too lavish with your smoke or the honey will taste of it, and smoke doesn't improve honey as much as it does ham.

2. It may be because there is too little room in the hive; it may be because there is nothing to do in the fields; it may be partly for both reasons. Sometimes giving more room will stop the clustering out; sometimes giving more ventilation. Don't worry about their hanging out if there is nothing to do in the fields; they may as well loaf outside as inside.

3. Get the sting out as quickly as possible, and think about something else. Putting mud on the place is a good thing; also honey.

4. I don't know, for there are maybe a half-dozen that it's hard to tell whether they are full colonies or nuclei. Leaving these out of the count I think there are 184.

5. There are very few basswoods in this vicinity, but this year the dearth has been so great that what little the bees got from basswood was quite acceptable. Basswood first opened June 29, and was entirely gone July 16, lasting 17 days. The honey ranks with white clover. Probably most persons prefer white clover, but some prefer basswood.

6. By the pound.

7. That depends very much upon the honey-resources of the locality. In most places 30 pounds is a pretty fair yield, in an average season; and 50 to 75 in a good season.

8. A colony losing a queen when young brood is present in the hive may be counted on to rear another. She may not be as good as the old queen—she may be better. If reared at a time when honey is coming in freely, she is likely to be, while a virgin, much the same as her mother. If she meets a very good drone she may be better than her mother; if she meets a poor drone she may not be as good as her mother.

9. Not likely.

Caucasian Queens and Bees

What is a Caucasian queen like in color? Are Caucasian bees good honey-gatherers? Are they gentle bees? Are they any better than Italians? Will they fight the bee-moths? The reason I ask these questions is, I won as a prize a Caucasian queen; it was sent to me, and was just like mine, as near as I could tell, in color.

MARYLAND.

ANSWER.—The Porter bee-escape is a nice thing to use if you have time to wait for it; and if you want more prompt work there is perhaps nothing better than the Miller tent-escape, which latter you can make yourself. But as you say you have no escape, it is probable that you do not have enough honey to make it worth while to have an escape; yet I think if I had as many as 5 colonies I should make a Miller escape. Without having an escape there are several ways to proceed. The way you speak of will work, for if you brush off the bees either close to the hive or several rods away, they will find their way home again, unless there be some bees on the section so young that they have never left the hive—a thing not likely to happen. You may also set the sections right on the hive, or stand the super against the hive, allowing the bees to come out at their leisure. When honey is coming in very freely, it will be safe to do this in broad daylight; but too generally there is danger that it will start robbing. The safer way is to place the sections in the evening just after the bees have stopped flying. The bees will most likely be all out before morning, and you can take up the sections before the bees leave the hives. Another way is to pile up several supers in a

Swarming—When to Take Off Supers —Wintering in Open Shed

1. I have 7 colonies of bees, and but one has swarmed so far. I took the new swarm and set it on the old stand and moved the old one to one side and drained about all of the workers from the old colony. Was that right? I have 2 hive-bodies and 1 super on the new colony. They are all full of bees. Will they swarm this season?

2. Another colony has 3 bodies and 3 supers full to the cover with bees, and they are also hanging out in front. Will the queen lay in all 3 bodies? and will they swarm?



Milkweed Pollen on Feet of Bees

I have sent you under another cover a queen-cage with a few bees. There is something wrong with their legs or feet. There seems to be a growth on them, so that they can not stick to anything. The bees have been carrying them out for 10 days or 2 weeks. They seem all right as far as flying is concerned. The well bees bring them out and don't kill them, but fly off with them, and I think that they find their way back. If I part them when they first come out, one can fly as well as the other. This is something new to me, and I have not read or seen anything in print that describes anything like it.

WYOMING.

ANSWER.—It's milkweed again. See picture No. 2 on first-page cover of the American Bee Journal for July 26, and what is said about it on page 634. No need for great alarm, and there's nothing you can do about it, unless you can kill off all milkweed within range. There's some comfort in the possibility that the bees will get enough honey from milkweed to make up the loss.

Removing Bees from Sections—Bees Hanging Out—Bee-Sting Remedies, Etc.

1. What is the best way to get the bees from the sections when I remove a super? (I have no bee-scrapers.) If one should take the super a distance from the hive and brush them off, would they go back to the hive or would they get lost?

2. Why do bees collect on the outside of the hive in hot weather? Is it because they have not room enough, or because of the heat? Or is it a sign that they are not gathering anything? Is it any harm for them to do so? If so, how can I prevent it?

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3. What time in the fall should I take off supers?
4. Will the bees be all right under an open shed in the winter?

VERMONT.

ANSWERS.—1. Your manipulation was all right unless it be the draining of about all the workers from the mother colony. If you drained too close, and especially if a cool night followed, the brood might be chilled. No need to pay any attention to the number of bees in the old colony; leave them all, and a week later move the old hive to a new place; that will drain the colony of all the field-bees, which will join the swarm.

2. I don't know the size of your hives. If they are 8-frame Langstroth, which is perhaps the most common size, the queen will not occupy the 24 frames, nor anywhere near it, although she may have more or less brood in all 3 stories. There is possibility, but not much probability, that the colony will swarm.

3. Don't wait till fall; take off each super when it is filled and about all sealed, and as soon as the harvest is over, take off everything. If, for example, you have no harvest after white clover, then as soon as white clover ceases to yield, take off everything, and that may be anywhere from the middle of July till the first week in August.

4. Yes, with packing around them.



Honey Prospects Fairly Good

The prospects are fairly good for honey this season. White clover is plentiful. The rain of July 14 and 16 gave it a new start, and the bees are busy on it now. I also had some honey from fruit-bloom, one colony storing about 25 pounds of it, mostly from apple-bloom.

JAS. F. CIHLER.

Algoma, Wis., July 19.

Bees Just Make a Living

Last year my honey crop was about 3000 pounds, but so far this season I have taken nothing. It is pretty dry here. Bees are just about making a living, but no more.

JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Canton, Mo., July 30.

Rabbit-Foot Clover

I send several plants which appear to me to be a kind of clover.

C. J. THIES.

Pepin, Wis., July 20.

[The specimen is indeed a clover, and is commonly called "Rabbit-Foot" or stone clover—*Trifolium arvense*—and thrives well in old fields and waste-places.—C. L. WALTON.]

Had a Fine Honey-Flow

We have had a fine honey-flow here, the only thing bothering us being windy weather—something unusual here. It was a sight to see the bees fly so near the ground when working in the windy weather.

I have extracted 6400 pounds from 59 colonies, and honey is still coming in. Surely there were tons and tons of honey that went to waste here. The white clover fields are very white.

A few of our best honey-plants are fruit-bloom, dandelion, willow, 2 or 3 kinds of raspberries, white clover, alfalfa, buck-bush, smartweed, and 2 other flowers that bloom in August and September, of which I do not know the names; and there are quite a few mixed in with these that yield some honey.

The land is very rich here in Southwestern

Iowa. I don't believe the plants can help yield honey. The honey comes in when it is cold, and it comes in when it is hot; when it is dry, and when it is wet. T. L. SHAWLER.

Mills Co., Iowa, July 15.

Crop Barely One-Third—Smartweed Honey

The honey crop here will be barely one-third, on the average. Basswood bloomed heavy, but absolutely no honey in the bloom. We have had a prolonged drouth which is not broken yet.

I wish to correct Mr. Hasty on page 619. Six years ago a dry summer was followed by a wet fall, and heartsease, or smartweed, came in everywhere. I got 1000 pounds of pure heartsease honey. It was almost as white as white clover, and fully as good, both in body and flavor.

IRVING LONG.

Marcelline, Mo., July 21.

Almost No Surplus Honey

The surplus honey crop will be almost nothing in this section of the country this season. Weak colonies will probably require feeding.

W. H. PRIESTMAN.

Pontiac, Ill., July 23.

Honey Crop Good Some Places

The honey crop has been short all over the greater part of this State, but in my bee-range it was good in June. I have taken almost 4 supers of comb honey from each of several colonies, and 25 full Hoffman frames of extracted honey from one colony of Italians, up to date. The Italians had to make their combs from full sheets of foundation, too, for I had no ready-built combs.

I think we will have a good crop of honey from fall blossoms.

May the American Bee Journal ever prosper, as it has done, is my wish.

E. G. GUTHREY.

Malta Bend, Mo., July 23.

Taking a Swarm from a Tree

I have made a device for taking bees out of a tree. It is simple and easily made. It is made like this:



Mortise a hole in a pole for a hook made of sheet-iron one-eighth or 3-16 inch thick. Then make a hole in the other end; put in a No. 6 or No. 8 wire about 2 feet shorter than the pole; have an eye in the end of the wire to tie a piece of line. (The pole can be used for a Manum swarm-catcher without



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We can mail AT ONCE 200 of our fine Standard-Bred Un-tested Italian Honey-Queens at these special prices:

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Or, 1 Queen with the Weekly American Bee Journal for 1 year—both for \$1.40. Or, we will send one Free as a Premium to any subscriber (whose own subscription is paid up at least to the end of 1906), for sending us \$1.00 and the name and address of a NEW subscriber for one year.

Here is an unsolicited testimonial taken from many similar ones:

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.—The Queen received of you a few days ago came through O.K., and I want to say that she is a beauty. I immediately introduced her into a colony which had been queenless for 20 days. She was accepted by them, and has gone to work nicely. I am highly pleased with her and your promptness in filling my order. My father, who is an old bee-keeper, pronounced her very fine. You will hear from me again when I am in need of something in the bee line.

E. E. MCCOLM.

Marion Co., Ill., July 13, 1905.

Better order at once if you want some of our fine Queens. Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

taking the other off.) When a swarm gets in a tree where you can't use the Manum, put the end of the pole over the limb until the hook catches it; pull on the wire, and grip the limb and make the line fast; put staples in the pole to stiffen the wire. To open, shove up the wire.

I have had bees only 2 years, and don't know much about them. I had 4 colonies this spring, and have caught 2 swarms. I have one colony that is wicked. They are a yellow, fuzzy bee, with orange-colored bands. The moment the cover is raised they are at you. Smoke does no good. They will fight me, fight the smoker, and everything on the place. We have to keep the house shut for 3 or 4 days whenever anything is done with them. They were bought for Italians, but I think they are Cyprians. They have not swarmed since I have had them. They are good workers. I had them in a 2-story 8-frame hive.

G. MCC. WILKINSON.

Corpus Christi, Tex.

Bees Not Doing Well

I have been in the bee-business 40 years, and have 127 colonies. They are not doing very well. I don't expect over 2000 pounds of honey this season.

JOHN ROLLER.

Richmond, Wis., July 27.

Expects Good White Clover Crop

Bees are doing well. I will commence to extract to-morrow, and expect a good crop of honey from white clover.

E. H. HANSELMAN.

Eau Claire Co., Wis., July 23.

Not Half a Crop—Swarming

There is less than half a honey crop here this season. The first extracting is very dark honey, mostly from the oak-trees. There is a little white clover, but hardly any basswood, as the basswood blossoms are destroyed by an insect which is enclosed in a foamy slime. They destroy the blossoms which dry up and fall.

There is not much swarming here, but to prevent it altogether we must first find out C. Davenport's secret. I see on page 602 he criticises what Mr. Philbrook says on page 383. I used that same plan of putting the queen below on frames with full sheets of foundation and the brood on top with a queen-excluder between. This stopped swarming almost entirely, but it is not infallible.

Now, Mr. Davenport says, on page 603, that by his plan of treatment for prevention of swarming there is no cutting of cells, searching of queens or jumping of hives around, and the frames are not removed; and on page 186 he says the time required for an operation is from 3 to 4 minutes to a colony;

American Bee Journal

then the next day, or within 15 days, another operation of less time.

We will take for example a colony which is ready to swarm soon, with some of the cells sealed, the hive being either 1 or 2 stories, which we want to treat. What can we do with this colony to prevent swarming? After considering the operations we are not allowed in Davenport's method of treatment, the work we can do on said colony is very limited. I suppose we can take off the cover, maybe also the bottom-board, and we might give the bees a good smoking, and a few like operations; but I don't know if any of these will prevent swarming—not so with me. We'd better hand this question to some of our expert and specialist bee-keepers to answer.

Mr. Davenport ought to have his plan patented, and offer his secret for sale. He probably could make a fortune out of it, as it seems that is what he is after. If he wants it for his own use, he ought not to have made public that he has such a secret. He also says if it is given to the world by others, the responsibility will not be his; and neither would the benefit be his, I am sure.

Wisconsin, July 19. H. F. MAEDER.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

National in Texas.—The National Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its annual convention Nov. 8, 9, and 10, 1906, in San Antonio, Texas. These dates occur at a time when the Texas Fair is in progress, and low rates will be in force, locally, for several hundreds of miles out of San Antonio, and, at the same time, there will be home-seekers' rates available from other parts of the country.

Flint, Mich. W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

Massachusetts.—First field-day of the Massachusetts Society of bee-keepers will be held on Aug. 11, 1906, on the farm of Geo. Adams, in Byfield, Mass. Practical demonstrations will be given of all branches of bee-culture. A big queen-hunt with a prize of a queen for the first one who finds her. Mr. Adams furnishes plenty of fresh milk and hot coffee, and every one is to bring a basket lunch. Train leaves the North Union Station (Boston) for Ipswich (from there take the trolley) at 10:10 a.m. Fare, 75c each way. Come with your friends and spend a happy and profitable day. Please notify the Secretary if you intend going, but if you can't notify come just the same. Plenty of trains later in the day for those who can't come early. FLORENCE B. RICHARDSON, Sec.

64 Sharon St., West Medford, Mass.

Moore's Strain of Italians

AS RED-CLOVER WORKERS

L. C. Medkiff, Salem, N. J., says: "I bought an untested queen of you last year, and her bees have filled 3 comb-honey supers, and did not swarm, while 13 out of the 15 other colonies did not get more than half that amount.

"I have queens from 6 different breeders, and I class yours 100 percent above them all. Your bees worked very strong on the first crop of red clover. I know they were yours, because I flourished them with a dredge-box and watched the hive. They also worked strong on the second crop of red-clover and lima-bean blossoms."

Untested Queens, 75c each; six, \$4; dozen, \$7.50. Select Untested, \$1 each; six, \$5; dozen, \$9. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Descriptive circular free.

I am now filling orders by return mail, and shall probably be able to do so until the close of the season.

J. P. MOORE, R.F.D. 1 Morgan, Ky.
26 Eft. Mention Bee Journal when writing.

"It is continuous advertising that impresses the public with the stability of a firm."



Lion Engine

is sold direct from
FACTORY to USER

Acting on the theory that "testing is proving," we will send any responsible person, on certain very easy conditions, one of our three h. p. gas or gasoline engines on 10 days test trial.

This engine is no experiment, but has been proved by actual use to do any work (where the rated amount of power is required) in the most practical, reliable, safe and economical way.

This engine is of the four cycle type. While the engine is up to normal speed the exhaust valve is held open, allowing free circulation of fresh air in the cylinder. The igniter and intake valve are at rest, therefore are not using gasoline or the batteries.

Our engines are simple and reliable in character. The gasoline is always properly vaporized and the igniter point never comes together unless a spark is required.

The fly ball type of governor is used, which automatically controls the exhaust, igniter and the gasoline; it also allows the speed to be changed from 100 to 600 revolutions per minute while the engine is in motion—a very superior feature.

LION GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINES are simple in construction and EASY TO OPERATE

They are used for all purposes where power is required for operating private electric-lighting plants, small factories, printing offices; farm machinery, such as cream separators, feed-grinders, corn shellers, wood-sawing machines, etc., and for a thousand and one other purposes.

WRITE US A LETTER LIKE THIS:

LYONS ENGINE CO.,
Lyons, Mich.

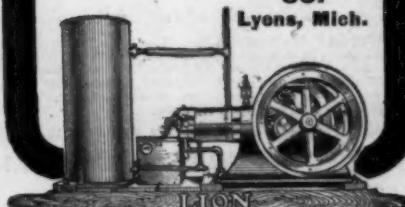
Gentlemen: I am about to purchase a gas or gasoline engine for _____ purposes and wish you to send me full particulars about your special offer as advertised in American Bee Journal. Yours very truly,

Name _____
Town _____
State _____
Street No. or P. O. Box _____
R. F. D. _____

When writing, please state definitely for what purpose you wish to use this engine and whether gas or gasoline is to be used for fuel. This information is very important to us. Please remember we send the engine, not the engine agent.

**LYONS ENGINE
CO.**

Lyons, Mich.



Italian Queens

Red Clover and 5-banded strains. Untested Queens, 75c; Select Untested, \$1.00; Tested, \$1.50; Select Tested, \$2.50.

H. M. PARKER, JR.
30Atf JAMES ISLAND, S. C.
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

Yellow From Tip to Tip

My Adel Queens and Bees are exceedingly handsome. Non-swarmers and practically non-stingers. Hustlers for honey; in fact, are regular Red Clover Bees. Each queen, \$1. Catalog ready. HENRY ALLEY
30Atf WENHAM, MASS.

Bee-Keepers

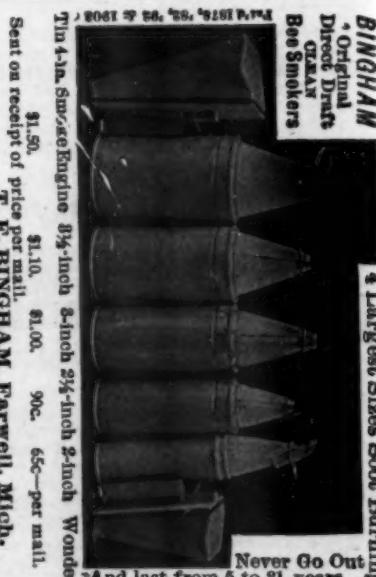
If you want Sections that you can put a full sheet of foundation in 4 sections at once; or any other Bee-Supplies, send for Catalog to
20Atf

A. COPPIN, Wenona, Ill.

Low Rate Excursion to New York

On August 28th and 29th, the Nickel Plate Road will sell tickets to New York City and return, at rate of one fare plus \$2.00, from Chicago. Return limit, September 4th, leaving New York City. For detailed information, call on or address, John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 107 Adams St., Chicago.

21—32A3t



Never Go Out
And last from 5 to 21 years

OTISVILLE, PA., Jan. 18, 1904.
Dear Sir:—I have tried almost everything in the smoker line; 3 in the last 3 years. In short if I want any more smokers your new style is good enough for me. I thank the editor of Review for what he said of it. Those remarks induced me to get mine. FRED FODDER.

Meet W. J. Bryan

in New York City, upon his return from Europe, and take advantage of the low rate excursion over the Nickel Plate Road, from Chicago, August 28th and 29th. Tickets good returning leaving New York City September 4th. Chicago depot, La Salle St. Station. Information furnished upon application to John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 107 Adams St., Chicago.

22—32A3t



American Bee Journal

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We manufacture everything needed in the Apiary, and carry a large stock and greatest variety. We assure you the best goods at

LOWEST PRICES

and our excellent freight facilities enable us to make prompt shipments over 15 different roads, thereby saving you excessive freight charges as well as time and worry in having goods transferred and damaged. We make the

Alternating, Massie, Langstroth and the Dovetail Hives

Our prices are very reasonable, and to convince you of such we will mail you our free illustrated and descriptive catalog and price-list upon request. We want every bee-keeper to have our Catalog. **SPECIAL DISCOUNTS** now. Write to-day.

Address,

KRETCHMER MFG. CO., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Muscatine Produce Co., Muscatine, Iowa.

Trester Supply Co., 103 S. 11th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Shugart-Ouran Seed Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

T. B. Vallette & Son, Salina, Kan.

Catalogs issued in English or German.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

BEE-KEEPERS

Have you secured your Hives, Sections, Foundation, Honey-Cans and Extractors yet? If not, you should not put it off any longer. Be prepared when the flow comes on. Let us assist you. We carry the largest stock of goods in the Middle West. The low freight-rates from

TOLEDO

Will save you money. We will buy your Honey and Beeswax, and pay highest market price. It will pay you to correspond with us when your crop is ready to market. No shipment too large for us. Carloads a specialty.

QUEENS! QUEENS! QUEENS!

We have a yard at Toledo with 100 colonies and over, which we use for queen-rearing only, besides several out-yards which we run for honey; also for extra bees. Brood and queens are mailed the same day order is received.

OUR 70-PAGE CATALOG IS SENT FREE

To any one asking for it. No matter whether you keep one colony or 500. We also handle a large line of Poultry Supplies, and sell Eggs for hatching. Our 1906 mating list is sent with every catalog. Don't buy until you have seen it.

GRIGGS BROTHERS, 521 Monroe St., Toledo, Ohio

Mention Bee Journal when writing.



Wisconsin Basswood Sections

And Prompt Shipments

Is what we are making for our customers.

—DOVETAILED HIVES AND SHIPPING-CASES—

We carry a full line of SUPPLIES. Ask for Catalog.

THE MARSHFIELD MANUFACTURING CO., Marshfield, Wis.

Queens A fine Honey-Gathering Strain of Italians and Carniolans, at 75 cents each; 3 for \$2; 6 for \$3.50; or \$6.50 per dozen, for Untested. Tested, \$1 each, or \$10 a dozen.

GEORGE W. BARNES,
17A26t 138 N. Pleasant St., NORWALK, OHIO

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N. 1 SECTIONS, per 1000, \$4.20; No. 2 Sections, per 1000, \$3.70. Root's Dovetail and Danz. Comb-Honey Hives, and all kinds of **BEE-SUPPLIES** at factory prices. Berry Boxes, etc. Italian Queens.

26A13t H. S. DUBY, St. Anne, Ill.
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BEE-KEEPERS

Send for our 1906 Free Illustrated Catalog. Good Goods, Low Prices and Prompt Shipments are what you get if you send your orders to—

PAGE & LYON MFG. CO.
New London, Wis.

Rose Lawn Queens

Italians—Carniolans—Caucasians

We thank our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us, and beg to announce that we have largely increased the capacity of our queen-rearing yards, and will be prepared to fill orders promptly after July 1st.

Our prize offer on honey-production is extended to Oct. 1st for those who wish to try our "Pure Gold Queens."

We call special attention to the superior qualities of our Red Clover Italians and Yellow Caucasians which are worthy the attention of progressive bee-keepers.

PRICES AFTER JULY 1

Italians and Carniolans, Select, Untested, 75 cents; six, \$4.00.

Caucasians, Select, Untested, \$1.00; six, \$5.00.

Banat Queens for those who wish them.

Special prices for larger orders and breeding stock will be given on application. Write for Catalog.

ROSE LAWN APIARIES,
24Atf STA. C. LINCOLN, NEB.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

Italian and Caucasian BEES, QUEENS, AND NUCLEI

Choice home-bred and imported stock. All Queens reared in full colonies.

Prices of Italians in JULY AND AFTER:

One Untested Queen	.....	\$ .65
" Tested Queen	.....	.90
" Select Tested Queen	.....	1.10
" Breeding Queen	.....	1.65
1-comb nucleus (no queen)	.....	.80
2 " " "	.....	1.40
3 " " "	.....	2.00
1 U. Caucasian Queen	.....	1.25
1 Tested "	.....	1.75

Safe arrival guaranteed.

For prices on larger quantities, and description of each grade of queens, send for free catalog.

J. L. STRONG

16Atf 204 E. Logan St., Clarinda, Iowa.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

Italian and Caucasian Queens

A special discount is offered on all Queens and Bees ordered to be delivered before the close of the season of 1906. Pure stock, pure mating, and excellence in grade guaranteed.

Address,
ROBERT B. McCAIN,
2Atf YORKVILLE, ILL. R. F. D.

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Queens Now Ready to Mail

None better at any price. Untested at 50c; Warranted at 75c; Tested at \$1.00. Discount on quantity.

GRANT ANDERSON,
20Atf SABINAL, TEXAS.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

Choice Queens

Caucasians—Untested, 75c; Tested, \$1.00. Italians and Carniolans—Untested, 60c; Tested, 75c. A postal card will bring my circular and full price-list for 1906.

CHAS. KOEPPEN,
26A13t FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

Marshfield Hives and Sections

Kept in stock; none better. Dittmer's Foundation and all kinds of Bee-Keepers' Supplies sold right. Thousands of Shipping-Cases, 24-pound, 13c; Fancy White Basswood, 16 cents. Honey and Beeswax wanted. Send for free list, and save 20 percent on your order.

W. D. SOPER (Route 3) JACKSON, Mich.
28Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

American Bee Journal

'If Goods are wanted Quick, send to Pouder'



BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee-Keepers.
POUDER'S HONEY-JARS. Prompt Service.
 Low Freight Rates. Catalog Free.

BEESWAX WANTED

I pay highest market price for beeswax, delivered here, at any time, cash or trade. Make small shipments by express; large shipments by freight, always being sure to attach your name to the package. My large illustrated catalog is free. I shall be glad to send it to you.

WALTER S. POUDER,

513-515 Massachusetts Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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CAUCASIAN QUEENS!

I can furnish a limited number of Queens of this popular variety, bred from a Tested Queen sent me by the Agricultural Department, all mated in a mating yard away from all other bees, so that all of my Queens will be almost sure to be purely mated. These choice Queens only \$1.00 each. **C. W. PRICE**
 29Atf L.B. 484, SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA.

Queens By Return Mail

Queens from our fine strain of 3-band Italians will not disappoint you; bees are gentle and the best of honey-gatherers. Queens are large and prolific, and every one guaranteed. Untested, 50c, \$6 per doz. Tested, \$1 each.

J. W. K. SHAW & CO.
 19Atf LOREAUVILLE, Iberia Co., LA.

**10 weeks for
 10 Cents**

The Farmers' Review CHICAGO

A weekly paper for practical farmers. No shirt-sleeve editing but correspondence from actual farmers relating practical experiences. Fully illustrated and printed on good paper. Sent on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Address,

FARMERS' REVIEW

1001 Ellsworth Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.
 29Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

GOLDEN AND LEATHER-COLORED ITALIANS

Price of Golden Queens. Before July 1st: Untested, \$1 each; 6 for \$5; 12 for \$9. Warranted \$1.25 each; 6 for \$7; 12 for \$13. Tested, \$1.50 each. Select Tested, \$2. After July 1st: Untested, 75c each; 6 for \$4; one dozen, \$7. Warranted Tested, \$1.25 each; 6 for \$7; one dozen, \$13. Tested, \$1.50; Select Tested, 2; Breeders, \$5. Caucasian Queens will be ready to mail July 1st; Untested, \$1 each; 6 for \$5. Warranted Tested, \$1.40 each; 6 for \$8.

We have three yards—two Italian and one Caucasian—and mean to meet the demand of the trade. Prices of Nuclei on application.

29Atf **D. J. BLOCHER**, Pearl City, Ill.
 Mention Bee Journal when writing.

We Sell Root's Goods in Michigan
 Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

M. H. HUNT & SON,
 BELL BRANCH, WAYNE Co., MICH

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 when writing advertisers.**

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New Crop Honey, comb and extracted, in any quantity. If you have a crop to dispose of, write us fully as to quality, quantity, style of package, etc., and you will have our answer by return mail. If we should fail to come to an understanding as to price, we may arrange to handle your crop on consignment, feeling confident that we can do you justice in every respect.

WE WILL SELL

To Bee-Keepers, whose crop is not large enough to supply their trade, various grades Honey. Let us know your wants and we will do our best to satisfy you.

BEESWAX

We are in the market to buy Beeswax at any time of the year. Write us when you have any to sell.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

30Atf



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Lowest Prices

Bee-Supplies OF ALL KINDS

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We have published THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER for 16 years (monthly, 50c a year.) The largest and best illustrated magazine of its kind for the price published. Edited by two of the most experienced bee-keepers in America.

Sample copy free.

Our large, illustrated Price-List of Supplies free on application. Address,

The W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, July 9.—Market is practically bare of comb honey, and while a little sells at about 15c for the best white grades, there is little volume to the trade. Extracted is in some demand at 66@7c for the best grades, but off flavors are about unsaleable at 5@5c. Beeswax selling upon arrival at 30c. R. A. BURNETT & CO.

TOLEDO, July 30.—The market on comb honey at this writing is rather unsettled, as dealers are waiting to see what the market is going to do. There has not been very much honey offered as yet and bee-keepers seem to be holding their crop for a larger price. Fancy white comb would bring here in a retail way 14@15c; some extra lots, 15@16c; No. 1, 14c, with very little demand for lower grades. Extracted white clover in barrels would bring 6@5c; cans the same. Beeswax 26@28c. GRIGGS BROS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—Fancy white comb brings 16@17c readily; No. 1, white, 2c less per pound; the demand is not supplied, but higher prices would decrease the demand. Best grades of extracted honey bring 8@9c. Good average beeswax sells here at \$3 per 100 pounds. WALTER S. POUWER.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Advices from different points are rather conflicting regarding the crop of honey this season, and consequently, there is no market price established. Some new arrivals of comb honey sell at 13@15c, according to quality, and extracted honey at 6@7c. Beeswax firm, 28c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission. WM. A. SELSER.

NEW YORK, July 10.—We still have some demand for comb honey, mostly for white grades, which sells at from 13@14c, according to quality. A very limited demand for light amber, with sufficient supply, and prices ruling at about 12c. Extracted in fairly good demand, with sufficient supply to meet all requirements. Quite some arrivals from the South, and common grades are selling at from 50@58c per gallon, and better grades at from 60@65c per gallon. California strong, and white is selling at from 7@71/2c, and light amber at from 6@61/2c. No near-by honey in the markets as yet. Beeswax steady at 30c per pound. HILDRETH & SNOOKEN.

Headquarters for Bee-Supplies

Complete Stock for 1906 now on hand.

FREIGHT-RATES FROM CINCINNATI

are the LOWEST, ESPECIALLY
for the SOUTH

as most all freight now goes through Cincinnati.

Prompt Service is what I practice.

You will

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SAVE MONEY BUYING FROM ME.

Catalog mailed free.
Send for same.

Let me
book your
Order for

QUEENS bred in separate apiaries,
the GOLDEN YELLOWS, CARNIO-
LANS, RED CLOVERS and CAUCASIANS.

For prices, refer to my catalog, page 29.

C. H. W. WEBER CINCINNATI
Office and Salesrooms, 2146-48 Central Ave. Warehouses, Freeman and Central Aves.

At Root's Factory Prices

HONEY AND BEESWAX

When consigning, buying or selling, consult
R. A. BURNETT & CO.
199 SOUTH WATER ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

WANTED

To hear from parties with their lowest cash price, delivered here, for fancy comb honey in no-drip shipping-cases; also extracted honey. We are cash buyers, and remit on receipt of goods.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.,
27Atf St. Walnut St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Queens by Return Mail
None better at any price. Unested at 50c;
Warranted at 75c; Tested at \$1.00.
30A3t J. L. FAJEN, Alma, Mo.

Red Clover Queens

J. P. MOORE STRAIN
Mated to choice drones. Select Unested, \$1.00;
65.00. WALTER M. PARRISH,
30A5t LAWRENCE, KAN.
Mention Bee Journal when writing.

WANTED

To buy for cash, Fancy Comb and Extracted Honey.
R. A. HOLEKAMP,
31A13t 4263 Virginia Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

\$18.00 to New York City and Return

plus \$2.00, from Chicago, on August 28th and 29th, via the Nickel Plate Road, with return limit of September 4th leaving New York City. Three trains daily, with modern equipment. Individual Club meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00, also a la carte and Mid-day Luncheon 50 cents, served in Nickel Plate dining-cars. Call on or address, John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 107 Adams St., Chicago, 2s-32A3t

"The continuous advertiser gets the bulk of the business, because others are not advertising, and he is."



Wanted

To sell lot of 300 empty 60-lb. capacity Honey Cans. All in one lot, or less quantities. Cans are in first-class condition.

We are also in the market for Fancy Comb and Extracted Honey. Correspondence solicited.

Michigan White Clover Honey Co.

AGENCIES: DETROIT, MICH.

35 So. Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
150 E. Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.
643 Broadway S.E., Cleveland, Ohio.

21A13t Please mention the Bee Journal.

65c for 12 Names For names and P. O. of 12 farmers and 15c stamps taken—we will send for 2 for the Farmer's Call—reg. sub. price 40c a year. F. C. is a weekly, 25 years old, 1,300 pages a year. Sample free.

FARMER'S CALL, Quincy, Ill.

Mention Bee Journal when writing.

American Bee Journal



Don't Cheapen
Your Honey



BY USING POOR PACKAGES

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—AND—
=SHIPPING-CASES=

Are the Best in the World

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CUBA—C. B. Stevens & Co., Havana
C. B. Stevens & Co., Manzanillo
CALIFORNIA—The Chas. H. Lilly Co., San
Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Paul Bachert,
Lancaster
Fletcher-Doyle Co., San Diego
Fallbrook Co-operative Ass'n, Fallbrook
COLORADO—R. C. Aikin, Loveland
Arkansas Valley Honey-Producers' Association,
Rocky Ford

COLORADO—(Continued)
Colorado Honey-Producers' Association,
Denver.
Grand Junction Fruit-Growers' Association,
Grand Junction.
Robert Halley, Montrose
IOWA—Adam A. Clarke, Le Mars
Louis Haussen's Sons, Davenport
W. J. McCarty, Emmetsburg.
ILLINOIS—York Honey & Bee-Supply Co.
191 & 193 Superior St., Chicago,
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INDIANA—C. M. Scott & Co., Indianapolis
MICHIGAN—A. G. Woodman Co., Grand
Rapids
MINNESOTA—Wisconsin Lumber Co.,
432 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
MISSOURI—E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph
OHIO—Norris & Ansbach, Kenton
OREGON—The Chas. H. Lilly Co., Portland
PENNSYLVANIA—Cleaver & Greene, Troy
TEXAS—Southwestern Bee Co., San Antonio
UTAH—Fred Fouger & Sons, Ogden
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